THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

January 26, 1946

STUDENTS' DETRACTORS

AN EDITORIAL

Dairen Under Red Army

By Joseph Froomkin

China To Keep Skilled Japs

By William Johnston

Hai River Control

By S. E. Shirfin

AMERICA'S FRIEND

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 100 PRICE CNC$150 NUMBER 9

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Postal Censors

To The Editor:

After reading your editorial on censorship and two letters on the subject appearing in recent issues of your paper, I wish to supply you with some additional facts about censorship in the Shanghai postoffice.

There are 80 Kuomintang censors now at work here. Soon some of them—having completed their training — will be sent to sub-offices. They are all military men and are under the command of a colonel. Each censor has a small seal with three characters instead of names. The characters now used range from "HAC" to HOJ." The small seals are chopped on the envelopes of registered mails which have been censored. These marks are almost impossible to detect.

The rules governing censorship are those of 1936. At present the censors pay special attention to letters to General Marshall, the presidential envoy to China. All mail addressed to him is detained. I sincerely hope that censorship will shortly be abolished, since it was among the reforms promised by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his speech to the Political Consultative Conference in Chungking.

ANOTHER POSTAL EMPLOYEE

Shanghai.
January 14, 1946.

Student Demands

To The Editor:

Following are the points adopted by students, workers and others who gathered at the Jade Buddha Temple for a memorial service on January 13 for the late Professor Yu Cha of Kunming. The points were telegraphed to the Political Consultative Council at Chungking.

"To Generalissimo Chiang and other delegates to the Political Consultative Council:

"With the promulgation of the 'cease fire' order, together with the four points promised by President Chiang, the students of Shanghai are overjoyed beyond description.

"Today, on the occasion of a memorial service for Yu Cha and other slain students of Kunming, more than 10,000 students approved the following points and we request that they be acted upon after due consideration.

"1. The establishment of the promised democratic, coalition government in the shortest possible time.

"2. The realization immediately of the four points promised by President Chiang and to guarantee the fundamental freedoms of the people. We hope these will be verified by actions during the sessions of the council.

"3. The immediate arrest and public trial of each and every traitor.

"4. The immediate punishment of Kwan Lin-chen and Lee Chun-huang as well as the presently unidentified murderer of the Tsingtao teacher.

"5. The immediate lifting and abolition of laws and regulations that oppose and suppress the freedom and democratic rights of the students:

"a. The immediate abolition of the present suppressive policy toward students, such as massacre, shooting, arresting, dismissing, apprehension and libelling.

"b. The immediate realization and safe—guarding effectively of the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, organization and parade.

"c. The immediate release of arrested students in Peiping, Nanking and elsewhere.

"d. The immediate arrest and punishment of traitors from educational circles.

"e. The repeal of the order that prohibits 'The Student Aid Movement' and the supplying of government funds to help poor students.

"f. The immediate wiping out of the secret police system and the abolition of restrictions of thought.

"g. The immediate ordering of all school authorities to cease suppressing student activities and to demand the strict observance of this order."

STUDENTS OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai.
January 14, 1946

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Lost Mail

To the Editor:

In the January 5 issue of the Review there appeared a letter with the signature "A Postal Employee," suggesting a thorough investigation of the postal situation. I fully endorse the idea—I just cannot understand what is going on in the postoffice. Prior to the war, I subscribed to the Review for quite a number of years. Out of 52 issues a year, only one or two were lost and I did not blame the postoffice for it. For every day there were a great many letters and printed matters to be mailed and it was humanly possible to have some copies lost occasionally in a year. But with the resumption of the Review I began to subscribe again. In the three months of my subscription I found four copies either lost or delayed. One month ago, because two copies did not come to me, I went to the postoffice to search for them. To my surprise I found my two copies put on the shelf and undoubtedly they would have been lost if I had not gone to look for them. Once again the copy on January 5 failed to reach me, and I again went there to search for it, but there was none. (I have obtained that issue elsewhere). Now the latest copy on January 12 has not come yet and I think it will be either lost or delayed for the fourth time in my three-month subscription. I don't know if the Review is now banned in postal delivery or if the postoffice doesn't mail it just because it will not do so.

This is surely a big spot in China's postal service. It is a state enterprise which does not permit any mismanagement and corruption. It is very deplorable that with the advent of peace and victory, postal service has degenerated rather than improved. It is not a question of minor importance. It needs immediate correction.

What I am saying is the situation in Changshu and I don't know the postal condition elsewhere. If such a condition prevails and continues in other places, it will be not only a great inconvenience but also an economic loss to us out-port readers.

T. W. LOH

Changshu, Ku.
January 18, 1946.

The Civil Service

To The Editor:

After reading your issue of January 12, I wish to express some views coming across my brain.

As a whole, the editorial "The civil service," hits the nail on the right head. But the paragraph on "pertinent facts" which says that "the criteria of ability rather than party loyalty alone in selecting officials sent into liberated areas," merits some adjustment.

Maybe that was written in a hurry. "Patriotism" should be the first element to be considered irrespective of what job a person is going to take.

A man with excellent talent might be a traitor, if the word "patriotism" is not to be found in his dictionary. Examples are too many to be cited. They can be picked up nearly in every country nowadays, as well as in history, modern and ancient.

So from my point of view, it seems more logical if the sentence reads like this: "...criteria of patriotism (I mean in the strict sense, that is, it must be shown by acts and deeds, rather than words) well matched with proper ability, rather than favoritism and emotional prejudice alone in selecting..."

ZANGWILL WARD

Chungking,
January 19, 1946.

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Students' Detractors

UNITED Press Correspondent George Wang last week added his voice to the forces of reaction which are trying to discredit local student activities and bring into disrepute Shanghai's increasingly active student body.

In last week's issue of the Review we pointed out the danger of local groups using students for their own personal political ends and warned that Shanghai's students must be alert to this menace. We scarcely had gone to press when the campaign was launched afresh.

On Sunday, January 12, a large group of students from various colleges and middle schools here attended a memorial service for the students killed by troops in Kunming last December during student mass meetings there. Following the service, the students paraded through the city's streets. This, as far as we can learn, was an honest student parade and was conducted in an orderly and calm manner.

The next day, a demonstration of Shanghai middle school students took place in front of the French Consulate. As we said last week, we do not complain of the demonstration, but we are perturbed by the methods used by a non-student group to organize the demonstration. First, well-printed handbills in English and Chinese were prepared 10 days ahead. Then, on the date set, the teachers in the various schools received "instructions" to have their students at the consulate at the appointed time.

Now, this week various political and private groups in Shanghai have been working overtime in an effort to "sell" the public a version of the two affairs which is exactly opposite the truth. Sunday's parade is claimed to have been "phoney," having been organized by "agents of a certain anti-government political party." While the second demonstration is described as an example of righteous indignation expressed by Shanghai students.

Wang, who claims to have had a "round-table conference" with leaders of student bodies in 13 of Shanghai's schools, says that Sunday's parade was made up mostly of workers, that coolies were employed to chalk up slogans on sidewalks and buildings. We don't know whether or not Wang saw Sunday's parade, but we did. We saw thousands of young girls and boys—many wearing school uniforms—carrying the usual crudely made banners.

We also saw Monday's parade where hundreds of gleefull primary school students had a holiday passing out neat handbills on expensive paper which denounced in very adult terms the French Consulate-General.

Wang also refers to Sunday's demonstration as an "anti-U.S. parade." We wonder if his "round-table" group told him about the meeting which proceeded the parade; a meeting at which several prominent Shanghai teachers spoke. We are surprised that they were not described to him as Communist labor leaders disguised as venerable professors!

Some of the slogans chalked on the streets did urge U.S. soldiers to go home. However, these slogans were in the minority and certainly only a by-product of the demonstration which was held in memory of the dead in Kunming.

We realize, of course, that there are various student groups in Shanghai, some of which are undoubtedly led by Communist elements and some of which are undoubtedly led by Kuomintang agents. However, after talking to many students and listening to many versions of recent student activities, we are convinced that Sunday's demonstration was an honest student affair, supported by students here who are genuinely sympathetic with the present student struggle throughout China.

Some of our student callers undoubtedly have an axe to grind and try to "sell" us their point of view, but the majority we have talked with are generally non-political. That is, they belong to no political party. Many of them are the sons and daughters of local business men, bankers, professional people, etc. They certainly are not communists or communist-inspired. They are merely examples of China's youthful and idealistic student body which is doing what it can to achieve unity and good government for the nation.

China's New Army

RECENT discussions in the capital have centered around the disposition of the Chinese army whose ranks have been inflated beyond all comprehensible limits. If the army has defended the country for eight tragedy-filled years, it is also highly accountable for the years of warlordism and misery inflicted upon the people in the period preceding the hostilities. For that reason steps must be taken to put "the army in its place."

The Chinese people by nature are, if anything, anti-militarist. Moreover, the financial stringency of the national treasury does not, nor has it in past years, warranted the retention of an army which has far out-grown the needs of the country. For that reason it is imperative that its peak war-time strength be whittled down to the point where it accomplishes its designated task, and no more and no less. That task is to maintain the unity and integrity of the country not to set up a state within a state, to dominate the civil government, or to become a law above the law.

If the primary task of the Chinese army is to defend China's frontiers, then the army must be formed into the strategic and operational weapon which is best suited for that task. The

days of the huge army are over. Today firing power and mechanized power count far more than manpower alone. One soldier, well clothed, well fed and well armed, is a far greater strategic asset than a company of men who, disease ridden and untrained, are unable to fulfill their task. For this reason the concept of the new Chinese army in the making must be different from that of the past. From a blunt bludgeon as of old, the Chinese army must become a sharp scythe, able to cut through, and cut clean, any potential military opposition. And a scythe cuts not by its weight, but by its sharpness. Therefore, the Chinese army must be reduced in size and reduced radically. In place of the present estimated 100 odd divisions, the new army would do well to confine its attention to 30 or at most 60 divisions. These could be well armed and well trained, without being a constant drain upon the nation's finances. This new army would be composed of well-seasoned troops who would serve as a framework into which could be fitted the reservists and draftees in case of emergency. It is militarily unwise to keep a huge army of untrained reservists and draftees in time of peace, when with the same funds and facilities available a small, highly-trained, mechanized army could be maintained.

Likewise, in the new Chinese army there must be professional soldiers. While the term "professional soldier" has a certain distasteful connotation, nevertheless, it is in military matters certainly a less odious term than "professional military-politician." Only when the Chinese army has been purged of its "politician-soldiers" will it be able to set its feet firmly on its defensive front. There must be an absolute, and irrevocable, divorce between the civil and military branches of government. The new Chinese army must serve the nation, not be served by it. For decades the struggling people were the footstool of the warlords. It is now time for the army to be streamlined and to take its true place in the new national structure as the organ for national defense—and nothing else.

America's Friend?

A small news item from Washington this past week which quoted Patrick McDonough, retiring director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, as saying, "Japan is (America's) only friend in the Pacific," caught our eye and seems worthy of more attention.

It is easy to see how McDonough, who passed through the Orient in easy stages via an Army C-54, could arrive at such a conclusion. He didn't stay long enough to really find out what was going on and, obviously, he not only learned nothing from Pearl Harbor, but was rather poorly "briefed" about the Far East before making his trip.

He landed in the Philippines where guerrilla warfare is still in progress, where banditry runs rife, where various cliques in the local population are at each other's throats and where Uncle Sam is blamed for Japanese destruction of the country and roundly abused in many quarters. He listened to soldiers who complained about how they were being "taken" by the Filipinos, who were interested in nothing but making money out of the Yanks.

He came to China where G.I.'s told him the same story and where American business men complained of oppressive Chinese taxation, of discriminatory commercial legislation. He saw for himself the rotteness of the currency structure and the evidences of corruption and other abuses. If he was in Peiping with Maverick—who conducted quite a shopping expedition while there—he certainly saw evidence of the ever-alert Chinese trader's desire to soak the "foreign millionaires."

He went to Japan, where General MacArthur rules with an only slightly disguised iron hand, where prices are better controlled, where the population—having been beaten in war and probably relieved at not being put to the sword—lives a regulated life under the watchful eye of the victor and is of necessity polite and seemingly friendly to its gun-toting "guests."

It is easy to see how a relatively un-informed man making a Cooks tour of the Far East would find his stay in Japan the most pleasant of all his stops.

This undoubtedly is all part of Japan's post-war "strategy." Witness her adroitness in adding to the confusion in China by aiding and abetting the civil war by giving arms—and sometimes even troops—to both Kuomintang and Communist armies.

It is the hope of Japanese fascists and imperialists that America will become so fed up with the fighting, with the economic confusion and so afraid of the Russian "menace" that she will turn to the "polite and orderly" Japanese and back Japan as the stabilizing factor in Asia. This will serve to mitigate the peace terms and also give Japan her start toward building for the next "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This is a real danger and one against which both the West and East must constantly be on guard. We must not forget that these "polite and orderly" people just a few months ago were the fanatic, ruthless enemy who shamelessly exploited the rest of Asia, who executed the Doolittle fliers AND who bombed Pearl Harbor.

EDITORIAL CARTOON COMMENTS ON CHINA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY

CAREFUL, UNCLE DUMPTY!
Robert York, *Louisville Times*.

HI'YA CLEM!
Jerry Doyle, *Philadelphia Record*.

FOLLOWED WRONG BOOK
Jerry Costello, *Albany Knickerbocker News*.

North China Industries To Retain Jap Technicians

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON

THE war is over and North China today turns towards peace-time rehabilitation and reconstruction work. During the period of Japanese occupation many technicians were imported and valuable experience gained. Present-day China, short of technicians, and lacking information as to the progress of the occupied areas during the eight years of war, seems determined to devote careful study to the records of all Japanese monopolies and big-scale enterprises, and to retain the services of Japanese technicians in reconstructing the country. This general policy is especially evident in North China—a region which Japan treated economically as an integral part of her empire, while maintaining the front of a Chinese puppet regime.

The Chinese press, better than anything else, mirrors this state of things. According to the Tientsin Ta Kung Pao nearly all Japanese experts in hydrology were engaged in research work in North China. Those still remaining have formed a "Joint Research Association." The association is planning to build a dike around Yuanchu on the Yellow River. It will be christened "The Dike of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek" and, the association says, will serve as a means of offsetting "their sins by their merits."

Japanese technicians of the North China Metal & Bauxite Company, evidently in no hurry to return home, "sincerely introduced" to Chinese Government officials the statistics and accumulated experience of the Company which allegedly produced 20,000 tons in 1944.

Chinese economic experts are continuing their study of the North China Development Company, a gigantic octopus whose subsidiary tentacles extended to all branches of commerce and industry, especially to the centralized management and organic co-ordination of the various subsidiaries of this monopoly.

According to the December 14, 1945, issue of the Ta Kung Pao, "numerous Japanese senior employees have arrived to be consulted by the Chinese." In its November 19, 1945, issue, the Peiping Min Pao wrote that "Japanese . . . farms were run on a large scale and managed efficiently." In carrying out this policy the Japanese established a giant 100 acre agricultural experimental station in Peiping which may yet play its part in the agricultural life of this region.

Thirty Japanese technicians have been retained and are drawing a salary of FRB$10,000 (CNC$2000)—"just enough for eating corncakes." The Ta Kung Pao, in its December 19, 1945, issue, credited the new director of the Station, Mr. Hua Kuo-mo, who once taught in Japan, with saying: "For the sake of the enterprise I cannot but retain the services of the Japanese. I have said to our (i.e. Chinese) technicians that the retaining of the Japanese will act as an encouragement and competitive challenge to us. We must overtake and leave them behind."

But more active measures have been undertaken to insure that North China does not lose the services of qualified Japanese technicians. On December 11, 1945, the Tientsin Min Kuo Jih Pao announced that "for the purpose of co-operating with the Chinese Government in the work of national reconstruction," the Japanese Repatriation Preparation Association has opened an office at which all qualified Japanese technicians were requested to register. Mr. Liu Chih-yin, Chinese supervisor of the Association, in a speech to members of the local Japanese community announced that "Japanese technicians who have good character and conduct will be employed by the Chinese Government."

In Peiping, according to Ta Kung Pao reporter Tze Kong, who visited a Japanese "disarmed officers and men" camp at Hsin Shih Chieh, the following announcement of the Headquarters of the Eleventh War Zone could be seen on the bulletin board: "All those having pure thoughts and specialised technical training are qualified for employment." It was in this same camp that the head of the camp committee was a certain Tsu Ako, former chief of the Peiping Japanese Gendarmerie.

The Tientsin registration has already borne fruit with some 1000 Japanese technicians having registered by December 21, 1945. The small number of volunteers may attest to a certain home-sickness which may endanger the whole project. According to the Tientsin Min Kuo Jih Pao, "As for those Japanese and puppet factories taken over by the Chinese Government, the best technicians will be retained so that the factories can resume operations at the earliest date. Related organizations have written to the municipality for issuance of certificates to retain services of the Japanese." In the same issue of the paper it was reported that the services of 1000, out of 5000 odd, Japanese railway employees of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, have been retained by the Administration.

The "Chung Hua Jin Kan", published in Tientsin, on November 25, 1945, in commenting upon the pao-chia and other Japanese-sponsored organizations, said: "There is an old Chinese saying that teaches us not to discredit words themselves. Thus, although the crime and mischief of the Japanese and their puppets in stealing ruling power is inexcusable, some of their projects, such as those for the maintenance of peace and order, are rational." To this, as well as to all other statements of utilizing Japanese technicians, the Hua Pei Jih Pao reporter, who visited the Japanese civilian concentration camp at Hsi-yuan, pointed out the inherent difficulty, saying: "After talking with several Japanese I concluded that the greatest worry for us is that they are still obstinate in their ideas and prejudices towards China, especially they are still assuming a sense of superiority." It is this mental attitude that will have to be radically and absolutely changed before Japanese technicians can ever really be of any benefit and value to China. From a problem of reconstruction it has become a problem of re-education.

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Modernized And Improved College Libraries Needed

By V. L. WONG

IT is a trite saying that the library is the heart of the college. If there is truth in this remark, a good many colleges and universities in China must be suffering from weak hearts, because now, after eight years of war, most of our institutions of higher learning have either lost their libraries or have been handicapped by deficient library facilities. In order that they may best serve their needs, our college libraries must be rebuilt and their standards raised. Not only must the book collection be restored, but the practice of Chinese college and university library administration must be reformed and improved.

The college library is not an independent institution such as the public library. Being supported by and for the institution, the library is bound to promote the instructional work of the college. The pressure of the demands which new educational movements are making seems to be forcing a rapid development of the college library. The library which was once a collection of books to which students might or might not come as they pleased is a thing of the past. The function of the library today is to facilitate the work of the teachers as well as that of the students. The library of the future, if it is to serve adequately the needs of the institution, must necessarily become the center of academic activities.

Foremost among the many needed reforms is a change in attitude on the part of those in charge of college administration. Like the university itself, the library has the double function of administration and instruction. Though by nature a unit in itself, the library is often looked upon as a parallel to other independently organized units such as the professional schools and the main departments of the university. It was President Butler of Columbia University, who once set forth a very definite theory according to which the college library was coordinated with the various professional schools and departments, the librarian ranking as a dean, and various members of the professional staff standing in parallel order with professors, assistant professors, and instructors of the other faculties.

Financial Requirements

Furthermore, the college library must be better financed. A meagerly stocked library will mean scant teaching materials for the professors and insufficient books for the students. Library expenditures per year, exclusive of building maintenance, construction and repairs, should not be less than five to seven percent of the total expenditures of the college, while more than 50 percent of library expenses should go for the salaries of its staff members.

The personnel of the college library must be improved. A well-trained and competent staff may often make good use of even a mediocre selection of books, while a good book collection may be rendered ineffectual by poor administration. The right policy, therefore, is to put the right man in the right place. The college library of today should no longer be put in the hands of some super-annuated "scholars" or inexperienced persons who know nothing or little of modern library administration. The modern librarian should be both professionally and academically trained.

His central problem is to administer the library so that it facilitates instruction and makes books conveniently available. As one of the major administrative officers of the university, the librarian must assume considerable administrative responsibility. His faculty ranking, academic status, duties and privileges should be clearly defined in the statutes of the university. He should be represented on the meetings of the various faculties and, as the head of a department, he should be represented on the University Senate or whatever other high administrative council the institution maintains.

Other members of the library staff should be classified as professional and non-professional and assigned to appropriate grades of service within each group. Permanent members of the professional staff should preferably have some minimum professional training and will rank with officers of instruction or officers of administration in respect to academic privileges.

More Books Needed

The college library book collection must be improved. Thomas Carlyle once remarked that the true university is but a collection of books. The book collections of our college libraries today must be increased until they meet the requirements of the institution for teaching, and collateral reading and research. It is particularly necessary, however, to call attention to the fact that a good book collection may be wasted in a college when the method of teaching does not lead to its use by the students. The library and its services have become closely identified with the teaching process. The teacher depends upon the library for the materials which he uses, and the library depends upon the teacher for the incentive which he furnishes for the utilization of its resources. At best the book collection must be constantly refreshed, kept up-to-date and well-balanced through shrewd and wise buying proportional to the needs of the departments, not only for instructional and reference purposes, but for the cultural and recreational reading of students as well.

Aside from the general reference collection and the circulating books, the reserved book system must be improved and better handled. It is not only required that needed books should be placed on reserve, but the reserve book collection must be made lively and interesting as well. A reasonable amount of duplication of material must be provided for, especially when classes are large.

Unless plenty of text books can be provided, the number of required titles should be restricted, and the reading requirements for each course should be held within reasonable limits, otherwise some students will frequently monopolize the books and thus foster poor reading morale.

Lack of cooperation on the part of faculty members has also often led to reading assignments before the library staff has a chance to reserve them with the result that sometimes days are lost before the books can be recalled and actually put on reserve.

Departmental libraries, though not so regarded, are in most instances a form of reserve shelf, and therefore have many of the same shortcomings. The fundamental fault to be found with departmental libraries is the tendency they exert to narrow the use of books. It is bad to limit a book to those who work in one department, for departmental boundaries are often mere administrative conveniences. Setting books apart in a departmental library also tends to isolate them and to make their access more difficult. A decentralized library administration therefore, presents many disadvantages. The plan of setting up departmental libraries usually not only adds to the cost of administration, but the books generally cannot be as well cared for and are rarely as accessible to students as they would be when housed in a central library which has longer opening hours. The most satisfactory solution of the problem is a complete centralization of the administration of the entire library service.

Closely allied to the college reserve book system is the question of teachers' copies. A very few colleges handle this problem at the dean's office or at the library, and some do not have the custom of supplying teachers' copies at all, while in other colleges teachers just use library books as textbooks or teachers' copies. Oftentimes the library becomes the dumping ground of teachers' copies when the textbooks are absolutely useless and torn by the professors after repeated use.

Of course the best and most logical arrangement is that teachers' copies will be supplied to all teachers through the dean's or registrar's office with the request for their prompt return after use, or that all teachers will have to buy them personally. No matter whether teachers' copies are supplied or not, it is incorrect to use library books as textbooks or teachers' copies. If it is absolutely necessary for the library to handle the problem, there should be a separate appropriation for the purchase of teachers' copies alone.

Better Library Buildings

Inadequate college library buildings must be improved. Most of the educational institutions in China are now burdened with remodeled library buildings or with inadequate buildings constructed before their library developed into its present form and assumed its present responsibilities. Obviously, no one could possibly foresee when these buildings were constructed years ago how the future would expand their needs for space and equipment, but remodeling of existing quarters, or patching up of old buildings, are just like cutting the toes to fit the shoes, and should only be done when new buildings cannot be erected. On the whole, it is generally unwise to spend any considerable amount on the remodeling of outmoded library plants. An adequate provision for reading space and work space, as well as book space required by a good sized book collection, with facilities commensurate with the size and importance of the institution, can be made only in a new, modern library building.

The college faculty must also be reformed. The best way to stimulate reading among the students is to start with the faculty. There is, however, often a distinct lack of coordination to be found between the teaching personnel and the library staff in their relations with the student body. As the books of the library are purchased also for the needs of the students, the members of the faculty should do everything possible to encourage reading. They should help to check on the use of the library by the students and make its contents more widely available.

Adequate collections are obtained only by intelligent cooperation between the librarian and the members of the faculty in the selection of books. The librarian and teachers should initiate cooperative investigations to determine what new library materials are most needed. The library staff will check bibliographies and other general lists.

On the basis of these investigations the teachers and the librarian can prepare

lists of most needed materials which can be purchased. Since courses change and new materials constantly appear, the instructors and the librarian can, year by year, continue such investigations. In the meantime, the library will keep the faculty members informed on new books as they are added to the library, new books published abroad, and perhaps also notices of periodical articles which may interest them. In other words, the library will aim to acquaint the teachers with the resources of the library by making them come to the library to see what the library has or to see why certain books are not used or little used.

Reforming The Students

The minds of the students must also be reformed. The evils arising from a decreasing academic morale during the war must be removed. Library books should be better handled and more carefully used. Library rules should be more strictly observed and followed. Theft cases should not exist in libraries. The whole academic atmosphere must be changed and better discipline should be enforced among the students.

The general reading room of the library should not be used as a social center or a place to meet "dates." It should not have on atmosphere of confusion and distraction, but it should be a good place for concentrated study or for needed research, and therefore all the work of instruction must be so organized that the students will need library books.

Frequently it is the responsibility of the librarian to guide and orient the student in the use of library materials, that is, to provide training, both by means of formal courses and by informal contacts, in the utilization of the bibliographic apparatus. Some definite program of instruction in the use of the library is usually designed as freshmen talks, orientation courses for freshmen, or regular courses to be coordinated with the instructional departments. The student thus gains from his college education not only certain knowledge of useful facts but also the ability to find facts and further educate himself through the proper use of books. A limited amount of "advertising" of the library resources is also justified, calling attention to new additions to the library through news items and bulletins in the college paper.

Need Of More Library-mindedness

Above all, there is the general need of more library-mindedness. New methods must suit the needs of the times in a changing world. Facilities must be improved and standards raised. The status of the librarian must be clearly defined, and the position of the library must be definitely improved.

"The profession of the librarian," as President Gilman of Johns Hopkins wrote in 1898, "must be distinctly recognized, and men and women should be encouraged to enter it, should be trained to discharge its duties, and should be rewarded, promoted and honored in proportion to the services they render."

The purpose of the library is to serve, and the clientele of the library must learn to observe its rules, and the students must be taught to respect the librarian as well as their professors. When the proper use of the library is made manifest, the whole machinery of Chinese college and university library administration will work smoothly, and both teachers and students will enjoy academic tranquility. Our main concern in projecting a strong college library program is to make the library contribute as effectively as possible to the instructional program of the institution, so that more efficient service can be rendered to both faculty and students.

Dairen Reported Calm Under Occupation Of Red Army

By JOSEPH FROOMKIN

THE news blackout over the Northeast is gradually being lifted, as travellers from Soviet occupied territory started reaching North China. Some such new arrivals from Dairen describe the situation there as well under control of the Soviet commandant, who is doing his best to run the town as efficiently as possible.

Dairen is facing an acute food and coal shortage, as no stable and regular system of communications can be maintained with the countryside. However, an efficient distribution of the bare necessities which reach the town has prevented food riots from breaking out. The Chinese, who constitute the backbone of the population, are, as a whole, in much higher spirits then during the Japanese domination.

The former masters, men of the Kwantung army, who have shown themselves as ruthless tyrants during the last few weeks of the war, have now been disarmed and are used to level fortifications in the area of the commercial port. They are still unaccustomed to feeling vanquished, and as they swing their shovels the "so sorry" grin does not leave their faces. They are beginning to look shabbier and sloppier, with occasional rifts in their clothing, or a button missing from their tunics.

Best to fare under Soviet occupation is the small foreign community consisting mainly of White Russians. The Red Army treated kindly, possibly even with a certain degree of curiosity, those misguided brethren, the non-Soviet Russians, who had not yet recognized the new position of the U.S.S.R.

This approach won over at least 95% of all Russian emmigrants. Anyhow, the edge of the White-Red controversy had become blunt with time, and the Russians, who had learned to hate the Japs, had no room for any other aversion.

Possibly the Soviets knew this. Anyway they could feel it after the rousing welcome the troops were given by all foreigners irrespective of creed and passport.

Now most foreigners are either civilian employees of the Red Army, or hold some position in an organisation which takes care of the administration of the city. There is little or no discrimination between emmigrants and Soviets, as can be evidenced by the fact that a former apothecary, a White Russian, now holds a high post in the city government.

The G.P.U. did not come on the heels of the Red Army, contrary to all expectations of the population, spoon-fed for years on anti-communist propaganda. The arrests made by the Soviets were confined to avowed traitors, and a few Russian members of the Japanese Gendarmerie. These were deported to await trial in Russia.

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Among the traitors was Cossack leader Ataman Semenoff. During the turmoil of the revolution, this Cossack chieftain had set up a small kingdom in Siberia, fighting against the Reds, killing and looting indiscriminately. Though he did not do so well in fighting, looting was his speciality, and when he surrendered to the Japs he gave up some 40 carloads of gold. For 25 years he was kept in reserve in Dairen for an eventuality of war with Russia, when he could be used to rally the counter-revolutionary element inside the U.S.S.R. Semenoff, in later years, became a confirmed drunkard.

The Russian Emmigrants' Bureau in Dairen, a mere department of the Gendarmerie, has died an inglorious death. After the entry of Soviet troops, Netchaeff, its president, phoned the Soviet commandant declaring that he, "as a soldier was ready to take the consequence of his activity," and that he was waiting in the offices of the organisation for somebody to take over the documents stored there. His request was acceeded to, and he has been placed in custody while investigation of his deeds and misdeeds is under way.

Discipline of Red Army troops has been strictly enforced. The number of incidents involving soldiers and the civilian population has been few and far between.

There are no orders against clicking of heels and gallantry, especially towards the few foreign girls of eligible age. In this respect the army is doing well, just as well as their allies in Shanghai. If local civilians are to have any grudges against the troops of occupation, these will be directed against the officers and enlisted men who date their girl-friends too regularly for their liking.

The Russian brand of the U.S.O., has brought a revival of the cultural life of the city. Opera, classical and light, dramatic performances by special companies have meant to the entertainment-starved foreign community more then can be described. Suffice it to say that the last foreign movie they had seen was in 1941 and this was an eight year-old French release, with all the love scenes cut out.

Despite all hardships, such as the shortage of meat, eggs and potatoes, despite slowly but steadily rising prices, despite the practically empty shelves of the department stores, life is better in Dairen then ever before. During the past four years the shortage of food had been nearly as acute, any sort of consumer goods nearly as rare; but behind every door there had been a police spy, in every doorway a uniformed policeman.

As to the port of Dairen itself, it may return to normal soon since installations have been unscathed by war. Residents are enthusiatic about the prospects. Meanwhile, they live and wait.

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Hai Ho Conservancy Board In Urgent Need Of Assistance

By S. E. SHIFRIN

AT the close of the nineteenth century when the open door into China was only gradually being edged open, the primary interest of foreign powers in China was trade. Most of the Treaty Ports, even though having extensive and populous hinterlands, had poor, quickly silting-up harbors. Something had to be done to keep the harbors, out of range of the extraterritorial strips of land, in good condition if trade was to be carried on. The various Conservancy Boards were the answer. In Tientsin the Hai-Ho Conservancy Board was set-up in 1897, but it was not until the Boxer Protocols, which made its standing secure, that actual work was started in 1901.

The original Board consisted of three members: the senior consul, the commissioner of customs and the superintendent of customs. The consular body was consulted on various matters and kept informed throughout. Routine operations were assured by a secretary, who was in charge of the administrative side, and the chief engineer, who was in charge of all technical work. Due to the initial lack of experienced and trained personnel on the spot, non-technical employees were originally recruited from the ranks of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and there existed a very close working relationship between the two bodies.

Hai-Ho is a very meandering stream so its five sharpest bends have been replaced by cuttings, straightening the river course and deepening its channel. At best, Tientsin harbor has a depth of about 17 feet and were its tributary the Yung Ting Ho allowed to deposit silt, Tientsin harbor would lose from eight to 10 feet—half its maximum depth and would then be navigable only for lighters, junks and small vessels drawing up to eight feet. This menace was averted by operating settling-basins near Pei-Tsang. Taku Bar, a large and sandy bar lying outside the mouth of the Hai-Ho, was dredged until a channel allowing 3000 ton ships to enter if not fully loaded had been made. Ocean ships above 3000 tons have to be loaded and discharged outside Taku Bar. Another handicap of Tientsin port and Taku Bar was that up to 1913 they were closed by ice every winter. Since then they have been kept open by a fleet of six high-powered ice-breakers. Periodically the shallow sections of the Hai-Ho, the swinging berths and the water-front in Tientsin, have to be dredged to keep the port going. Funds for these operations, as well as the maintenance of three dry-docks and repair-shops, were amply provided for by the collection of river-dues and shipping-tax in this premier port of North China.

For more than a decade after the organization of the conservancy board the Imperial Chinese Government was not at all interested in its operations and it took a Revolution and a flood to make China conservancy-conscious. The rivers in Hopei and Shensi have only one outlet—the Hai-Ho—so keeping the river in good condition is an important measure of flood-prevention. The first Tientsin flood of 1917 coupled with the greater interest paid by the young Chinese Republic to internal affairs, made for the setting up of the Chihli River Commission, which worked in close contact with the Hai-Ho Conservancy Board.

The peaceful work of conservancy was rudely shattered in 1937 by the echo of the shots fired at Lukouchiao. Mr. Affleck, the British Consul-General, voluntarily handed over his post on the board to his Japanese colleague, who, he felt, could assure a smoother working of the Board in the future. The Japanese consul still ran it on its old basis, keeping all the staff, and consulting with his consular colleagues, but he added more and more Japanese to the payroll. When the Pacific War broke out in 1941 the British Secretary, Mr. A. F. Evans, was dismissed, as were all other allied members of the staff. The Austrian chief engineer Alfred Tritthart was sufficiently indispensable to be kept on.

When the Japanese took over, the Harbor was in normal condition and the maximum draft in 1942 was 16 feet, six inches. During the war dredging operations were kept up. The channel in Taku Bar was improved from sixteen feet in ordinary water to nineteen feet, and in 1944 a new 2000-ton suction dredger built in Oshima, Japan, was delivered to the Board. Dai Nippon counted North China as an integral part of the Empire. Everything possible was exported to Japan, and Taku Bar and Tientsin port were visited by military transports and some merchantmen. Therefore, it was essential for the port to be kept in ship-shape order. Below are three sets of figures for ships calling at Taku and Tientsin in 1935, 1939, and 1942.

The 1939 figure for ships going up river to Tientsin included vessels such as lighters and tugs drawing under thirteen feet.

The Hai-Ho Conservancy Board had its war casualties too. One of its most powerful ice-breakers, the 'Tung-Ling,' was used by the Japs for general transportation purposes and was sunk on August 9, 1945, near Dairen just a few days before the surrender. Last April, one of its suction hopper-dredgers was machine-gunned by American planes near Tangku. Already in 1944 and 1945, because of the lack of funds and insufficiency of coal, the number of workers was reduced from 600 to 500. During the last two years of Jap domination, due to the lack of normal shipping, currency inflation, and the pre-occupation of Japan elsewhere, it was found impossible to print the annual report of the Board. When the surrender came all work stopped and Taku Bar silted up rapidly.

On October 12, 1945, Mr. Yang Pao-iing, chief technical expert of the National Conservancy Board from 1917-1928, and head of the Tientsin Municipal Public Works Department from 1934 to 1937, was appointed Director of the Hai-Ho Conservancy Board by the Tientsin Municipal Government. On Dec. 31, 1945 at a meeting of the Executive Yuan held in Peiping the Hai-Ho Conservancy Board was placed under the authority of the National Conservancy Commission. In spite of lack of coal, shortage of funds and other handicaps, work was commenced. Coal was provided through the assistance of the U.S. Marine Corps, which proved helpful in many other ways. The depth of the Taku Bar channel was down to 9 feet in October but the shoaling was stopped and the depth was increased to 13 feet and kept there.

Year	No. of ships outside Taku	Tonnage	No. of ships outside Taku Bar	No. of ships going up-river to Tientsin	Tonnage
1935	231	1,083,318	——	993	——
1939	2,807	——	2,275	2,595	804,758
1942	194	318,890	2,212	1,592	916,213

The situation of the Hai-Ho Conservancy Board today, despite all the efforts of Mr. Yang Pao-ling, is critical. The Board is like a "foundling baby" whom nobody wants, at least that is the way the National Conservancy Commission seems to treat it. The 500 workers employed, as compared to the six hundred normally, are miserably underpaid, getting from CNC$500—$600 monthly. The foodstuff allowance of 44 pounds of wheat flour and 22 pounds of corn flour per worker is totally inadequate for the sustenance of the worker and his family. Every time extra work is to be done there is the problem of securing some extra foodstuffs several days before the project is carried out, for due to the diet they are getting now, the workers' strength is frequently unequal to heavy manual labor. Most of the dredgers are in dry-dock where it is impossible to repair them due to the shortage of funds. Even lubricating oil has to be obtained on credit.

The situation has been communicated to the higher authorities concerned as well as to UNRRA and CNRRA but up to now nothing seems to have been done. If this is allowed to continue for any length of time it will end up with the impossibility of undertaking urgent work and may finally lead up to a gradual and greater shoaling up of the channel in Taku Bar, which it might take as long as six months to dredge, for after a long period of neglect there would not be enough deep water in which the dredgers could operate, except in the couple of hours of full tide daily. What is more, the highly-experienced staff may, by force of circumstances, be forced to look for other jobs. During the slack period when normal shipping is not yet re-established, it is essential that the board be given the opportunity to continue its highly-necessary work until such a time when it will again be self-supporting through the collection of river-dues, shipping taxes and the like. Tientsin China's second port, must not be allowed to deteriorate and thus complicate the work of national reconstruction in North China.

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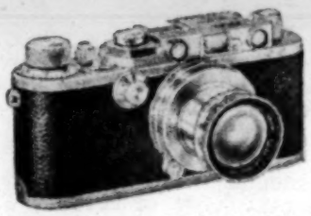

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Government Lays Groundwork For Yangtze Valley Project

HEADING China's plan to emerge in the post-war period as a great industrial nation is the proposed Yangtze Gorge Project, when a dam will be thrown across the Yangtze at Ichang, thus harnessing enough energy to generate more than 10,000,000 kilowatts for a main area with a 300-mile radius, with high tension lines running down to Nanking in the East, Chengtu in the West and Tienshui in the North. The unruly Yangtze river will be held in rein the whole year round, improving navigation of large ships to Chungking which is 650 miles from the coast, besides checking floods in an area of about 700,000 square miles.

The entire project, it is estimated, will cost around US$1,300,000,000 and will take the best part of 10 years to accomplish. An additional US$200,000,000 will be expended for the construction of essential factories in the the vicinity of the dam.

China plans to finance this vast project herself by negotiating a loan with the United States based on the assumption that she will capture the defunct Japanese silk industry which would boost the revenue of the Chinese Government sufficiently to repay the loan, according to some Chinese economists, within a 10-year period.

The construction plan calls for a concrete dam, the largest ever to be built, to be thrown over the river at Ichang and a power plant to be erected in tunnels drilled through the solid rock of the Yangtze banks. When completed the concrete dam will produce five times as much hydroelectric energy as the Grand Coulee dam, at present the largest in the world. It will back the river up into a 250-mile-long reservoir with a capacity of 50,000,000 acre feet, this being double that of Boulder dam.

This plan is known in China as the "Savage plan," named after John L. Savage, designer of the Coulee, Boulder and Shasta Dams in the United States, who originated the project for the development of the Yangtze Gorge Project. Savage came to China in 1944 at the special request of the Chinese Government.

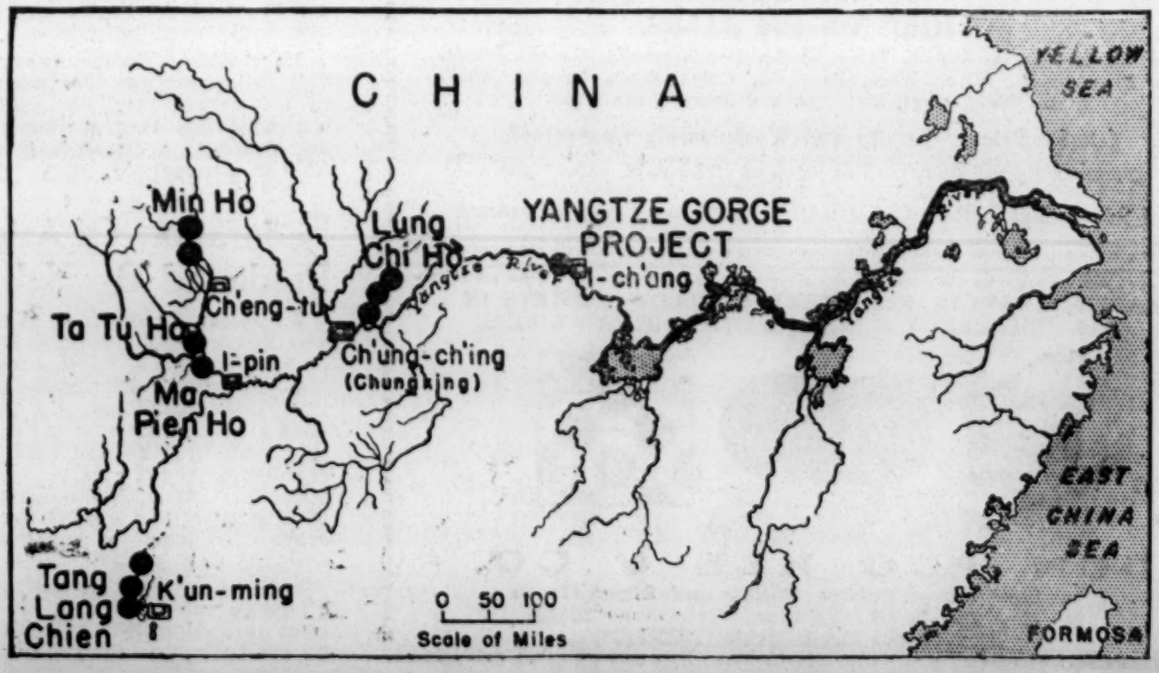
With the erection of the dam about 1,000,000 acres of the surrounding country would greatly benefit from the irrigation thus afforded, while hundreds of canals would be dug.

Work on the plan is now being carried on by the engineers of the U.S. Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior and approximately US$250,000 have already been paid by the National Resources Commission of China to cover the initial cost of plans. Another US$250,000 have been set aside for planning work when bureau engineers block out the blueprints for the dam and the network of canals.

The whole plan is a very ambitious dream. China's pressing need for sources of water power, hardly any of which at present exist, make it imperative that with urgent reforms and nation-wide planning this project materialize.

Meanwhile plans are underway by CNRRA and UNRRA to repair the great dykes on the Yellow River, known as "China's Sorrow" on account of the many lives lost through recurring floods. Retreating Chinese Armies in 1938 blew up the dykes in the river and the gaping two-mile breach has caused untold suffering to an estimated 5,000,000 people. An UNRRA survey disclosed that more than 2,000,000 people are now on the verge of starvation.

When the dykes will be repaired and the waters returned to their old course, the Yellow River will be a peaceful waterway of travel and commerce and will relieve the population of adjacent provinces from annual floods and devastation.



Reds Protest British Policy In Indonesia

FOLLOWING closely on the heels of the Iranian protest against alleged Soviet interference in the internal affairs of that country, the Soviet and the Ukranian delegations, both members of the 11-man security council, lodged protests against British action in Greece and Java.

While observers were fearful that such serious charges hurled by members of the UNO body, still in its initial stages of formation, would create a rift and endanger the work of the organization from the start, American delegates, on the other hand, were not alarmed by these developments, although they expressed the hope that major issues would be avoided before the body attained maturity.

The Russian letter, protesting against the delayed presence of British troops in Greece, declared that the presence of troops in that country could not be explained "by the necessity for protecting communications with British troops in defeated countries."

The Ukranian delegation filed a letter with the Security Council which stated that military actions directed against the local population have been waged by British troops with the participation of "Japanese armed forces."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Jobless Demonstrators Attack Navy Truck

DESPITE Mayor Chien Ta-chun's statement some time ago that no demonstrations would be allowed and that permits would have to be obtained from the authorities for such manifestations, about 8,000 unemployed workers gathered early this week at Wayside Park, marched through Hongkew, across Garden Bridge, continued along Nanking, Tibet, Chung-Cheng and Kiangse roads and converged on the Holy Trinity Church yard at noon.

Twenty-two delegates elected by the workers were received at a round table conference by Deputy Mayor T. K. Ho and other officials of the City Government when the workers demands were discussed.

The workers presented six demands, among which figured the immediate reopening of factories, urgent relief for the unemployed and a telegram from Mayor Chien to the PCC asking for a "satisfactory conclusion" of that body to stop civil war.

While the demonstration in general appeared orderly, a serious riot broke out on the Bund shortly after a U.S. Navy truck, allegedly breaking through the demonstrators ranks crossed the Bund into Peking Road. The servicemen travelling on the truck were pulled down by a mob of Chinese armed with sticks; stones were thrown and a general melee developed. A reinforced shore patrol was rushed to the scene. While one sailor covered the crowd with a tommy-gun, others broke up the fight. No shooting occurred, but when the fracas ended, it was found that three sailors received major injuries while a number of others suffered minor contusions. Bob Bryant, civilian photographer for INP, taking routine pictures of the parade was beaten by the Chinese.

Several sailors, lounging near the Glen Line Building joined the fray when the truck was attacked.

Govt. Releases First Political Prisoner

Communist Party headquarters in Chungking this week announced the release of Liao Shen-chi, first important political prisoner to gain his freedom since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek promised to release all political prisoners.

Liao, a member of the Communist Central Committee who was arrested in 1942 while returning to China from Hongkong, is the son of the late Liao Chung-kai, who was assassinated in 1925.

Liao's brother-in-law, Li Shao-shih, Secretary of the Communist 18th Group Army Headquarters, was shot and killed on October 8, 1945, in Chungking.

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Army, State Dept. Feud Over Indian Students

IMAGINING that thousands of students would take up all the shipping space on stateside bound vessels from India, irate U.S. Army officers seriously interfered with the cultural policy of the State Department when they blocked attempts recently to get Indian students to the US in time for starting classes.

The State Department pointed out, however, that cultural relations were vital and had to be carried on both in war and peace. Army impatience subsided to some extent and this allowed 86 more students to be brought into the United States besides the 88 who had arrived earlier. Around 280 more are awaiting space in India.

The temporary road block thrown by the army has resulted in that if any more time is lost most of the students will arrive too late for the first term in most institutions and as things stand now the majority is several months late and most students will miss a half-year of school.

The influx of Indian students to the United States indicates a reversal of the former tendency when all bright young men were sent to England.

The State Department revealed a plan worked out with the Indian Government for sending 500 students a year for three years to study in American colleges, and GI's stationed in that country have protested this decision.

Army authorities, according to a State Department spokesman fail to see the long-range policy of the Government, besides the internal economic advantages to be gained from this plan by both countries. While the arrangement is not conducted on a reverse lend-lease basis, several American enterprises have sprung up and more are planned in India. An ammonia plant has started construction with the aid of American brains and money, the spokesman pointed out.

Meanwhile, home-hungry GI's fail to appreciate the importance of this arrangement, he said. The majority feel that a year's delay for the Indian students is preferable to a months delay for them.

Federation Of Asia Predicted By Nehru

An "Asian Federation" of nations was foreseen by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this week when, commenting on the Government-Communist truce in China, he declared that all the nations of Asia looked to China to take the lead in the regeneration of Asia. In his opinion such a federation would go a long way in solving the numerous problems at present confronting this part of the world.

Nehru expressed the desire for an all-Asian conference to be called soon and believed that India would be the best place for such a meet.

U. S. Auto Workers Appeal To Attlee

THE appeal of the CIO's United Auto Workers' Union which was addressed to Britain's Prime Minister Attlee and which appealed for British intercession in the current battle with the management of General Motors Corporation, was based on the fact that the British Labor Government holds a block of General Motor's stock valued at about US$33,418,000.

Charles Campbell, chief of the British Information Service in Washington, confirmed this assertion and said that this gives the British Labor Government control of the stock's voting rights.

The letter to Prime Minister Attlee further pointed out that the British Government owns 36,000 shares of common stock of the Chrysler corporation and another 34,800 shares of common stock of the Briggs Manufacturing company, all of which allows the government to voice its opinion in the policies followed by these firms.

Thomas further stated that the policy followed by the present management of General Motors does not reflect the opinions of the vast majority of the owners of the corporation, and much less so the British Government, a "substantial owner of the General Motors corporation."

The letter pointed out that the management had refused to grant the workers an increase of 30 percent in wages and this, according to Thomas, bears directly on whether in the long run the United States and all other nations will again be forced into a depression and war, or will enter the road to peace and prosperity. He based his argument on the assumption that with the constantly rising standard of living of the common people the nation attains an economic security.

Thomas called for a statement by the Labor Government which will best indicate the solidarity that binds the working people of all nations. Stating that profits are the concern of the workers and the owners, Thomas said, that on the outcome of the struggle will depend the welfare and livelihood of workers throughout the world.

In one of the worst post-war shipping disasters in Far Eastern waters, the 6000 ton Enoshimo Maru, carrying 4279 Japanese home from Shanghai, struck a mine 60 miles off the mouth of the Yangtze. Reports radio from U.S. vessels, the Brevard and Napa, said that these vessels were standing by and picking up survivors and that no further assistance was necessary. However, chances of rescuing the entire complement of Japanese jammed into the holds of the sinking vessel, were regarded as small.

Motor transportation of the U.S. China Theater was completely halted recently when an unexpected strike among Chinese drivers developed, allegedly as the result of a request for salaries to be paid three days ahead of the established pay-day and also earlier agitation for a month's bonus. Regular bus lines continued, serviced by GI's and Russian drivers.

Local Annamites Ask French For Back Pay

Climaxing the feud between the French forces in Shanghai and 700 former members of the colonial forces here, a formal declaration of the severance of relations was announced by the Annamite Residents' Association last week. While unwilling to have any other form of relations than the payment of rice, meat, vegetable and fire-wood allegedly due to them until their repatriation to their own country, the 700 odd Annamites here demanded of the French Consul-General payments of salaries in arrears dating from August 15, 1945, which amount to CNC$100,000,000.

The Annamites have declared that while they are not asking for pay after August 15, and are not planning to have any relations with the French authorities either here or in Indo-China, their claims was to be forwarded into the local courts in case the requested sum was not paid prior to January 18, 1946.

Meanwhile French authorities in Indo-China were in a precarious situation when press reports said that around 20,000 French residents in that country were prohibited from carrying arms by the Chinese forces. However, Annamite soldiers, professing loyalty to the republic of Viet Nam went around fully armed.

"A HANDFUL, BUT—

Barrow in The Florida Times-Union

A destitute blind man knocked over by a U.S. Navy Post Office truck, bled for more than an hour in the reception hall of the General Hospital before being given first aid, reports the China Press. He died at 10 p.m.

Travellers returning from Kunming reported that mail received from the Chinese forces in Indo-China addressed to Kunming residents bore the return address: HANOI, CHINA.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Shanghai Power Company plans to abolish all restrictions governing usage or allotments of power in this city following authorization by the City Government, since sufficient fuel oil is available for power generation.

A former Buddhist priest, Hiromichi Kumazawa, claimed last week that Hirohito's ancestors displaced his own from the throne of Japan 554 years ago, and requested General MacArthur to place him on the throne. Kumazawa offers supporting documents.

Those of Japan's former island possessions in the Pacific vital to America's defense will be retained by the United States, President Harry S. Truman said last week. Other islands are to be placed under UNO collective trusteeship.

The State Department has requested the Chinese Government to expedite the rounding up and handing over of Nazis in this country for removal to Germany.

While it is reported that tram workers of the French Tramway Company here have appealed to the Chinese authorities to take over the company, the management — last week took a strong stand against its employees and put an end to the free rides offered by conductors who refused to sell tickets to the public, by putting all trams and trackless trolleys out of operation.

The Alien Property Administration has announced that all Japanese in the Nanking and Shanghai areas must surrender their properties to the Central Trust which will establish an office in the former Hua Shing Bank Building.

A request to nine countries, including Russia and China, was sent last week by Under Secretary Dean Acheson to facilitate reporting by U.S. press and radio representatives in areas receiving UNRRA assistance. Meanwhile, the press censorship, at present existing in Shanghai, is expected to be abolished February 1, following Mayor Chien Ta-chun's dispatching of a cable to the Generalissimo asking for the necessary permission.

Replacements for the New Sixth Army, which embarked last week on American LST's for Chinwangtao, arrived in the form of a crack division of the American-trained Chinese Youth Army which was organized in 1944 in preparation for a general offensive against the Japanese.

Globe-Wireless will resume its trans-Pacific radio service in 30 days, Neil Brown, Globe's Commercial Vice-President and Far Eastern Manager, announced in Washington. last week.

The American Club was the scene of a four-power pledge last week when Sgt. Chris Ishii, an American-born Japanese married Miss Ada Suffiad, a Hongkong-born Chinese.

Returning from her 12 months' stay in the United States, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Congress Leader Jawaharlal Nehru, and Congress member, declared that India's years of passive resistance are over and that the abolition of the viceregal veto is imperative.

A Chinese-language daily, run by a Chinese editor Lo Chin-hsiang, a Chinese physician with 20 years' residence in Japan, will begin publication in Tokyo January 20.

Fifty-seven Japanese ships were handed over to the Chinese Military mission in Hongkong January 15.

Although reports of post-war epidemics have been scarce to date, anti-sanitary conditions inherited from the Japanese have caused the Indian Anti-Malaria Unit to start chemical treatment of Hongkong against malaria, which is reported to be thriving in that port. Meanwhile, reports arriving with Belgian missionaries from the Interior of Manchuria indicate that a number of cases of bubonic plague have been recorded in the Harbin area, while typhus is prevalent in Mukden.

A 10-year training plan for China's police has been drawn up by the Central Police Academy in Nanking. Fifteen thousand new students will enroll this year.

A protest was lodged last week by US newsmen with K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, against the government's refusal to allow American reporters to enter Russian occupied Manchurian towns.

The establishment of a motor service unit, to be known as the CNRRA Highway Transport, to handle transportion of relief supplies and to assist in the rehabilitation of truck service in the desolated areas, has been announced by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, CNRRA Chief in China, and Benjamin H. Kizer, Director of UNRRA's China Office, last week.

A regular air service has been established on the Moscow-Tiksi line, while new air lines are being established to other points of the Soviet Arctic belt connecting the capital with major observation posts.

A study of the Pacific Ocean and the Caspian Sea is planned by the USSR Academy of Sciences when large expeditions will be dispatched to study bottom relief, sediments and radio-activity of oceanic waters, reports Tass.

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Who's Who in China

T. C. TSAO, director of Bureau of Public Utilities, Shanghai Municipal Government; born in Shanghai, 1901; B.S., Electrical Engineering, Chiao-tung University, Shanghai, 1924; elected mem-

T. C. Tsao (Chao Tseng-chu)

趙曾玨

ber of Phi Tau Phi Society of Honor, 1924; practising engineer, Ministry of Communications, 1924-25; sent by the Ministry to Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Manchester, England, to receive practical training; training engineer in the Telephone Engineering Department of Siemens & Halske A.G. and Telefunken Wireless Co., Berlin, August 1927 to July 1928; M. S. Electrical Engineering Harvard University, 1929; Dean, Electrical Engineering College, National University of Chekiang, 1931-32; Managing-Director and Chief Engineer of Telephone Administration of Chekiang Provincial Government since August 1932; commissioner of telecommunication for Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi and Anhwei provinces, Ministry of Communications; Ministerial Director, tele-communication and postal services, Ministry of Communications; councillor, Ministry of Communications and concurrently secretary-general, Rehabilitation Commission, Ministry of Communications; director, Bureau of Public Utilities, Shanghai Municipal Government, 1945; author of "Engineering and Engineers" published by Chung Hwa Book Company; editor of *The Electrical Engineering Journal* and ex-vice president and director of the Chinese Institute of Electrical Engineers; associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers; associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member and director, Chinese of Public Utilities, Shanghai Municipal Society of Engineers; address: Bureau Government, Shanghai.

CORRECTION

An error was made in the Chinese name of Mr. T. K. Chao, Director of Public Works, who's biographical sketch appeared in last weeks Who's Who Column Mr. Chao's name should read:

趙祖康

Britain Offers To Relinquish Mandates

SHORTLY after Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in London, expressed the hope that a UNO trusteeship council would be set up without delay, Ernest Bevin, British Delegate and Foreign Minister, announced that negotiations have begun which are aimed at turning three British Mandates in Africa into UNO trusteeships. Bevin, however, qualified his statement with the reservation that Britain's willingness depended on "generally satisfactory terms for Britain" and in the best interests of the territories themselves.

While applause greeted Bevin's announcement, it was noted that he had failed to mention one mandate, namely Palestine, which would presumably profit most from a United Nation's trusteeship, but this action was understood as being based on the assumption that such a move would handicap the work of the Anglo-American committee at present carrying out investigations of the Arab-Jewish situation in that country.

Following Bevin's announcement, Australia's Prime Minister Joseph Benedict stated that his country, mindful of the obligations imposed on members of the United Nations Charter, was willing to place the Australian mandated part of New Guinea and Nauru Island under international trusteeship.

One of the three British mandated territories, Tanganyika, administered by a Governor under a mandate from the League of Nations, covers an area of 360,000 square miles with a population of about 5,250,000. The British Cameroons cover a territory of around 34,081 square miles with a population of 868,637, while Togoland, a former German colony on the west coast of Africa, covers an area of 13,041 square miles and has 391,473 inhabitants.

Nauru, a Pacific island under joint mandate of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia covers eight square miles and has a population of 3460 inhabitants.

Following these declarations of willingness to place territories under UNO trusteeship by Britain and Australia, Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko took occasion to point out that implementation of the trusteeship is a matter of utmost urgency and that it now remained for these nations to "translate words into actions as quickly as possible."

The local Russian daily, New Life, reports that a series of incidents occuring in Tientsin between U.S. Marines and members of the Russian community have resulted in the death of a well-known Tientsin physician Dr. Emil Nelski and severe injuries to a young man named N. Verjbitzky, who remained unconscious for a week as the result of a beating received at the hands of three Marines.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

FRANK WARING, former special assistant to the U.S. Commerce Department has been appointed economic advisor on export and import credits for Far Eastern countries.

POPE PIUS XII told Roman aristocracy last week that they should set an example to all people on the duties of man and to aid the people of other classes.

ARCHBISHOP VICTOR, Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in China, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping by plane last week.

DR. FRANCIS S. LIU, prominent Chinese lawyer, who ceased his legal practice at the outbreak of the Pacific War, has been appointed as one of the Chief Justices in the High Court here.

MAJOR GENERAL EUGENE OTT, ex-German Ambassador to Japan, has been arrested by Chinese authorities in Peiping and will be flown to Tokyo for questioning by General MacArthur's Command. Ott was one of the signatories of the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan in 1941.

RICHARD COUSTURIER, until recently French press attache in Kunming, will take over the work of Roger Pignol as representative of the Ministry of Information when the latter leaves on furlough to France shortly.

DR. JOSE ARCE, Argentine Ambassador and former professor of the University of Buenos Aires, arrived in Shanghai last week to establish formal diplomatic relations with China.

BA MAW, puppet premier of the Burmese government during the Japanese occupation, has surrendered to the United States authorities in Tokyo.

WU KAI-HSIEN, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, has been appointed Commissioner of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai City Government.

ADMIRAL HUSBAND E. KIMMEL, Naval Commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Jap sneak attack, charged last week that as the result of information withheld by the Navy Department which indicated the possibility of an attack, the Pacific Fleet was deprived of the chance to avert the disaster.

LEO GADDI, Swiss manager of the Hongkong Hotel, arrived here last week to take over the management of the Palace Hotel from A. Matti, who was transferred to Hongkong.

NOBORU NAKANO, General Manager and Editor-in-Chief of the Shanghai Times during the period of Jap occupation, appeared before the Shanghai District Court on charges of misappropriation of 200 reams of the paper's newsprint.

MAJOR-GENERAL DEWITT PECK, Commanding Officer of the First Marine Division, was awarded the Chinese Grand Cordon of Yun Hui (Cloud Banner, second class) and the American Oak Leaf Cluster, at Peiping January 19, for his part in the repatriation of Japanese and assistance in the China Theater.

COLONEL HENRY A. BYROADE, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General by President Truman in Washington January 17.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, arrived in Peiping on her way to Changchun, reportedly to cement Sino-Soviet friendship.

GENERAL PAI CHUNG-HSI, Deputy Chief-of-staff of the Military Affairs Commission and Acting Commander in Chief of the Chinese Army, arrived in Shanghai January 19.

CADET FUNG REI-LIOU, from China, was one of the four fliers killed in a collision of two bombers last week, army field HQ at Enid Oklahoma announced.

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, President Harry S. Truman's special envoy to China, paid a flying visit to Shanghai last week and conferred with Lieutenant General A. C. Wedemeyer.

Following the "cease-fire" order active preparations are underway for the completion of repairs of the Tientsin-Pukow railway before the end of January.

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Shanghai Markets Display Steady To Firm Trends

Local Markets during the past few days did not show much change as compared with the previous week. Gold bar and U.S. dollar quotations held to about the same levels showing that speculative interest was centered elsewhere. The approaching Chinese Spring holidays might also exert some influence upon the steady trend of the Chinese National Dollar since many Chinese firms settle their accounts around this time of year so that there is a great demand for ready cash. Money rates also tightened up a little bit although from the local point of view they still are not very high, contrary to foreign standards by which monthly rates of about 10 percent are considered excessive.

Foreign trade was still a minor affair despite the fact that it formed the topic of much local and international discussion.

In this connection it might be interesting to note that local American banks are able now to pay out remittances from the United States to local clients in U.S. dollar notes in so far as such notes are available. The situation was not quite clear, according to contradictory official announcements

Local Chinese should, therefore, be able to draw upon their deposits in New York in case they choose to have funds here. Encouragement of foreign trade following this changed situation might still be small, though.

Highlight of the week, of course, was Prime Minister Dr. T. V. Soong's press conference here where he outlined to the Chinese Press a far-flung development program of Chinese textile industries and shipping. Remarkable in this connection was the emphasis Dr. Soong placed upon Government control which is apparently to play a major part in China's post-war developments.

Exchange questions, though, were not touched upon by China's foremost financial expert, so that it seems that the Chinese authorities have not come to a decision in this particular field.

News from the United States, too, showed that China's industrialization is a much discussed topic over there with more rational views coming to the fore. Thus it is understood that China's industrialization is a long-range affair with China importing capital goods for the next few years while exports from China will be slowly built up. They will consist mostly of tungsten, tea, silk and textiles.

Generally speaking, therefore, Shanghai traders and operators are still showing a non-committal attitude with some operations being transacted on a more or less provisional basis.

Wednesday's morning closing quotations were as follows:

	CNC$	CNC$
Gold Bars	910,000	912,000
U.S. Dollar notes	1463	1468
Wing On Textiles	1620	1640
Wing On Company	1100	—
Nanyang Tobacco	5000	5300
Mayar Silk	1020	1040
Smart Shirts	76	78
Ewo Cottons	3850	3950
Wheelocks	—	10,400
Metal Industries	1900	2100

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Foreign Commerce "FBI" Checks Firms

ALTHOUGH no legal prohibition exists against American business firms carrying on trade with individuals or enterprises whose names were once blacklisted, but have since been cleared, businessmen themselves would not care to run the risk of being represented abroad or dealing with establishments which do not enjoy good standing in their respective communities.

To ensure American businessmen against contacting undesirable elements, either in the political or economic sense, an agency has been set up by the Department of Commerce under the name of Commercial Intelligence Unit, designed to aid U.S. foreign traders to pick up their commercial ties where they left off four years ago, or to establish new ones.

When an American business man is ready to do business abroad and wants to be assured that he contacts the right people, he applies to the CIU which reports on the status of names on the Government's blacklist established in July, 1941, or carries out private investigations, free of charge.

A great number of persons formerly on the blacklist have been relegated to a sort of gray zone and, while not officially being classed hostile to the United States, are, nevertheless, regarded as undesirable business associates.

During the war a catalogue was compiled of all blacklisted firms and individuals and was known as a "proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals" numbering around 15,000. No export licences were issued by the Foreign Economic Administration to any one on that list. Latest reports show that there are still some 6900 persons on the Western Hemisphere list and about 4400 in Europe and Asia.

Although plans are underway for the unfreezing of foreign funds in the United States, many months will elapse before the sifting of Axis-controlled holdings can be completed.

Deletions from the blacklist have been effected in those countries where either the worst Axis spearhead enterprises have been liquidated or undesirable ownership and control eliminated.

German and Japanese controlled businesses which have as yet not been nationalized or liquidated by the interested foreign governments will have to remain on the blacklist for some time to come.

Investigations carried out at the request of a prospective trader may reveal that although the enterprise in question is carrying on business as usual, its management may not be in good "community standing" in that particular country and regarded as collaborationist.

Although there is no ban on the establishment of trade connections with such enterprises, most Ameri-

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Banking establishments were prohibited last week to open deposit accounts or transacts overseas remittances in foreign currency for their clients, according to an announcement issued by the Commissioner's Office of the Ministry of Finance for the Shanghai-Nanking area. It was pointed out that transactions in foreign currency prior to the promulgation of China's foreign exchange regulations will seriously affect the nation's financial policy.

The Ming Sung Company was reported pushing negotiations in order to expand China's river fleet. Twelve river boats and six tugs will soon be added to the boats of the company when final arrangements have been made for an order valued at US$12,000,000 with a Canadian construction yard. The cost of the vessels will be covered by a loan granted by the Canadian Government and approved by the Executive Yuan. The Company is reported to have around 97 small river vessels totaling up to 20,000 tons at present.

The Bank of Japan announced last week that its note issue on January 10, 1946, totalled 54,902,000,000 yen, representing an increase of 637,000,000 yen since the end of 1945. Loans totaled 37,478,000,000 yen—a drop of 359,000,000 yen since New Year's Day.

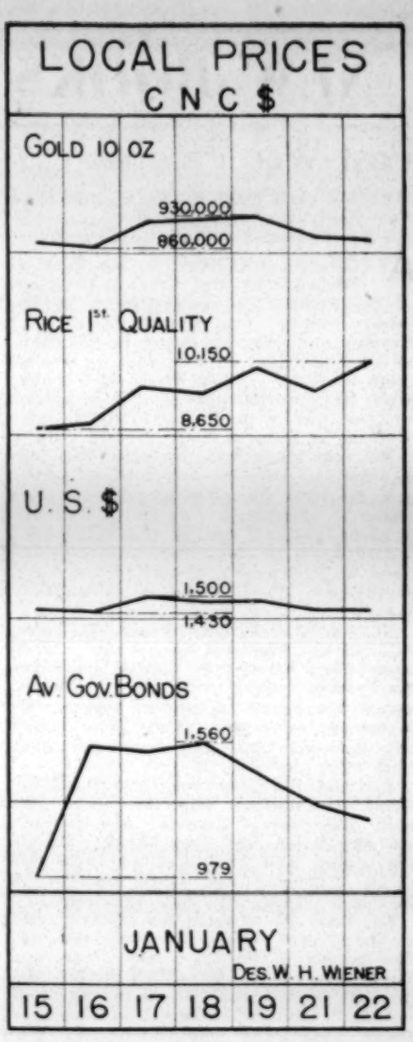
Indicating man's growing independence of natural resources, the United States Inter-Agency Committee on U.S. rubber policy concluded last week that American synthetic rubber production during 1946 would be at least 500,000 tons. With the United States total consumption of rubber being estimated at around 800,000 tons during the current year and with her allocation of natural rubber not exceeding 300,000 tons for the same period, synthetic rubber production is expected to fill the gap.

China's railway communications will be thoroughly restored once the comprehensive plans of the Ministry of Communications have materialized. As regards repair work, first priority will be given to the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. More than 1400 kilometers of railways were destroyed up to the end of last November. Materials needed for repairs are enormous. Rails and accessories for 500 kilometers of rails and 1,500,000 sleepers are required.

Adhering to almost conservative banking principles, the National City Bank of New York released interesting figures in its Annual Report to Shareholders published last week. Showing a 121% increase in deposits and other considerable gains, the bank's report is interesting in that it outlines its policy with regard to the Far East. "Reopening of other branches in the Far East," the report says, "will depend, first, on the needs and requests of our armed forces, and second, on the re-establishment of conditions under which foreign trade can be carried on safely and with profit. The private enterprise principle of conducting business is the most powerful force we know for fostering the exchange of goods and the mutual improvement of living standards. It can only operate in an atmosphere of peace and justice and respect for private property. Where these conditions exist, but only there, do we find that we and other American business can operate successfully."

An optimistic note was rung last week in American surveys of Korea's prospects regarding foreign trade. For the first time in 35 years a nation with a trade potential of about US$625,000,000 per year has opened its gates to world markets, a New York Herald Tribune survey said. The United States was expected to export to Korea farm implements, locomotives, trucks, oil, and machinery. In turn, Korea was expected to send tungsten, silk, electric light bulbs, toys, sardines, meal, fish oil and corn products to America.

China's shipping, textile and silk industries are going to replace Japan in her former markets, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, declared this week at his first peace-time press conference. Japan's textile trade brought a yearly turnover of about US$300,000,000, which could be added to China's trade volume, Dr. Soong stated.



The period under review does not show much change as compared with the preceding record. Gold bar and U.S. dollar notes quotations took steady trends, possibly in connection with the forthcoming Spring Holidays when many Chinese firms are settling their accounts. Government Bonds dropped somewhat on profit taking, while rice prices moved to higher levels.

can companies would think twice before taking up commercial relations with these individuals. Businessmen feel that it is a sound dollars and cents policy to probe into the standing of people they intend trading with overseas.

The CIU's job is one of fact-finding and inquirers are under no obligations to conform with the report and refrain from dealing with the firm in question.

The CIU likewise carries on investigations about the financial standing of newcomers into the field of commerce, people who have had no experience with the established export controls.

While the whole procedure is voluntary, exporters feel that since there are a number of export-commodities still requiring permits, the Commerce Department may not grant licences to deal with the "graylisted" firms.

Besides, indications are forthcoming from Washington that business men who fail to clear through the Commerce Department or who aren't up-to-date on federal foreign trade controls, run the risk of getting into difficulties which they will have to solve themselves without official aid, and this is considered a "high hurdle" by potential exporters.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Post-War Prophet

CITIZEN TOM PAINE—*By Howard Fast. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce,* 1943. 276 *pp. Reviewed By U. Sdobnikoff.*

AFTER the successes of the War of Independence and the establishment of an independent government in the former colonies, men who had fought for freedom and had just begun to call themselves Americans were content to rest on their laurels. The newly-born Republic must be strengthened at all costs, for another war with England would mean the loss of ground so strenously gained.

Men put away their firelocks, and bell-mouthed matchlocks, and fowling pieces, and returned to their homes and their trades. Farmers, clerks, students, printers, potters, smiths and millers, all settled down to savor their newly-gained right of pursuing a life of "liberty and happiness." The Revolution came to an end.

Not so for Thomas Paine, the man who wrote "Common sense" at a time when there seemed to be no hope for the "rebels," when militiamen scattered, not at the sound of redcoat volleys, but at rumors of defeat. Tom Paine wrote this book so that men could see what they were shooting at.

For him, who emerged from the filthy slums of London's Gin Row, who had been staymaker, carpenter and cobbler, the Revolution had just begun. People are happy and contented on this side of the ocean, so Tom Paine must go to the other, where injustice still reigns.

He made the "world his village" and his home was where freedom was not. The people of America were free, but Englishmen still languished under the rule of George the III, that "besotted German," and Frenchmen saw misery under Louis, the one-man state. The people of England must be free, the people of France...of Europe, the whole world! "Give me seven years and I will build a brotherhood of men", he said. He little dreamed that not seven, but seventy, would not suffice to make his dream a reality. Small wonder, then, that he was misunderstood, persecuted and jeered at 150 years ago, when only today the world is beginning to see the first faint outlines of Paine's "brotherhood of men."

Paine wrote "Common Sense" for the American Revolution that came to pass, and "The rights of Man" for the English Revolution that did not, and "The Age of Reason" for the French Revolution that had strayed into a blind alley.

Howard Fast, says the jacket, is thirty years old and, therefore, could not have lived in the time of Tom Paine. His novel, however, gives one the impression that he could have been Paine's Boswell, a witness of the Calvary of this citizen of Utopia.

Peace Plan

PACIFIC CHAPTER by Hallett Abend. Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York, 1943. US$2.50, 302 pps. Reviewed by S.E.F.

HALLETT Abend is no stranger to Shanghai, where Broadway Mansions was his headquarters while covering China for the "New York Times." The opening chapter of this wartime book announces that it is based on prejudice against Japanism, but his readers will not hold that or his assumption that Japan will lose the war against him. Author Abend rolls up his shirt sleeves and proceeds to deal with countries in the Pacific from Korea to Micronesia, with a chapter for each, but he does not treat all the countries equally. His is a plea for a Pacific Charter, parallel to the Atlantic, for many peoples in Asia are not yet ready for complete independence. The only exceptions, in his opinion, are China and the Philippines. He would leave the Dutch in the East Indies for a definite period of tutelage, would put Korea as well as Malaya, Burma Indo-China, and "Thailand," whose rulers helped Japanese aggression, while the backward populace hardly understood what it was really about, under the guardianship of an international organization.

Mr. Abend is anything if not outspoken in his opinions, whether one agrees or not. He calls all Thor's thunders on the heads of French Far Eastern administrators from Tahiti to Shanghai. The British in Burma and Malaya get their share, for not only exploiting the natives as well as looking down on them, but also and mainly for not having done a sufficiently good job of the "scorched earth" policy. It's 'them thar' undestroyed tin smelters and the botched job of blowing up the Singapore highway that he seems unable to forgive. In India his sympathies are not on the side of either Mr. Gandhi or the Congress party for having imperiled the United Nations war effort by placing their bet on the Axis. But there is an Indian answer as to why the Filipinos supported the Allies and the Congress didn't. The Philippines have neither been virtually promised dominion status during the First World War, nor has the promise, as in India, not been lived up to, whatever the valid or invalid reasons there might have been.

The Philippine Islands, according to the author, have prospered beyond belief during the American rule. However Mr. Abend is significantly silent on statistics about Filipino peasants, nor is he more communicative about illiteracy in the islands, which as we know from more scholarly surveys is not insignificant. In fact in many, if not most parts of the islands, the people who really benefitted were the rich landowners. Not a few of them, as well as many low-class Filipinos—all countries have had their Quislings—have collaborated with the Japanese during the occupation, but they are still on top to-day and this is what seems to anger the Filipino equivalent of the French maquis or the Hucbalahaps as they are called in the islands. These are things which Mr. Abend glosses over, but he is certain that the war-ravaged Philippines is in no condition economically to stand on its own feet after the war and should still be under Uncle Sam's guardianship for some years—a view in which many will concur, even if the Filipinos still demand and get their independence in 1946.

In 1943 the author called for a redefinition of Allied war aims in the area, not only on idealistic grounds, but also pragmatically, so that the various colonial nations, assured that their old colonial masters will not return, could become important fighting auxiliaries, and at the same time a definition which would bind the colonial overlords for the future. This was not done, a Pacific Charter was not promulgated and to-day we witness chaos and disorder in the Pacific as per prediction. In fact the author at the time saw that the people of the Pacific would look to America—"probably the greatest power existing in the world when hostilities cease"—and it would be more important to use this power in the Pacific rather than the Atlantic. If the Pacific peoples are disappointed, Abend sees "a yellow and brown" peril, apparently forgetting his assertions in chapter one that only great industrial nations are in a position to fight modern wars.

Towards the end of the book the author calls for the punishment of the whole Japanese people, who fattened on war-plunder, and is vigorously for an unconditional surrender stand versus "soft peace". We learn for the first time that Matsuoka used Abend as an intermediary for transmitting a fantastic proposal to the United States in 1938 to purchase Siberia jointly for 30 to 40 billion Japanese yen on instalments while calling off Japan's southward expansion and leaving Japanese troops "only" in North China. Surprisingly he sees no obstacles from the Soviet side, thus subscribing to a preposterous view that Russia would hand over Siberia, its richest preserve and settling ground for its ever increasing population, whatever the number. Again in October, 1938, Prince Konoye's emissary Bunshiro Suzuki used him as an intermediary to present terms personally to the Generalissimo. The plan fell through because of the unexpected fall of Hankow and the ousting of Konoye from the premiership. On the whole, apart from sections where "dry rot" seems to prevail, it is an interesting, highly controversial and stimulating book: an American's shout against the betrayal of the principles of the Atlantic Charter in the Pacific, as he saw it, even if it was during war-time, and a plea for more intelligent American planning for the post-war Far East.

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TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.		78	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.33	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,146.00

滬　杭　線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A		13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.20	19.05	22.11
				A			
8.14	8.24	16.45	A		12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.07	18.11	21.02
				A			
9.30	11.04	18.28	A		10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.18	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.26	16.48	19.25
				A			
10.16	11.52	19.19	A		9.58	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	D	9.56	16.12	18.40
				A			
10.58	12.39	20.07	A		8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.46	15.32	17.46
				A			
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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